

# ALLIES CONCENTRATE HEAVY FORCES ON ARRAS FRONT AND HEAVY ARTILLERY FIGHTING IS REPORTED IN THAT REGION

## German Blow May Fall There to Wipe Out Salient Projecting Into German Lines and to Capture Important Railroad Junction Point of Amiens

## ALLIES' DEFEAT WOULD SERIOUSLY DISRUPT PLANS OF THEIR COMMAND

### GERMAN GUNS ARE POUNDING

Front Covers Ten Miles Between Albert and Bucquoy and Is Most Important to Both Sides.

Significance may attach to the reports the official statements are now carrying of heavy artillery fire in the sector between Arras and Albert, which comprises the northern continuation of the Somme battlefield.

London to-day thus announces a considerable increase in the German artillery activity between Albert and Bucquoy, which is a 10-mile front covering about half the distance between Albert and Arras. Similarly, the German official statement yesterday reported the British guns busy along the entire Albert-Arras front, where the German batteries were subjected to a violent fire.

It is along this line that many of the military observers are qualifiedly predicting that the American blow in the offensive now impending will be struck. What is known as the Arras salient, which projects from the British lines between the German salients of the Somme and the Lys is standing in the way of a further German advance toward the coast or the Franco-British lines of communication. By cutting these lines at important points, the enemy apparently hopes to divide the two fronts.

The reduction of the Arras salient by a mighty blow could carry the Germans far toward Doullens, 18 miles north of Amiens and about 13 miles west of the present fighting line. The taking of this valuable junction point would badly disrupt the allied communications lines and an operation which led to its capture almost inevitably carry Amiens also into enemy possession.

Against such a stroke the allies are reported to have forces heavily massed and to be confidently awaiting the result of an attack in this quarter, should one develop.

### GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY IN RAID

They Attempted to Enter British Lines North of Hinge But Were Repulsed—British Raid Netted Some Prisoners.

London, May 20.—The German artillery developed increased activity last night along the front between Albert and Bucquoy, the war offices announce. The statement follows: "We captured a few prisoners yesterday as a result of a successful raid carried out in the Albert sector. A raid attempted by the enemy north of Hinges was repulsed with heavy losses to the hostile raiding party."

"The hostile artillery activity increased considerably last night on the Albert-Bucquoy front."

### BRITISH MADE CAPTURE

Seized Ville-sur-Ancres, 360 Prisoners and 20 Machine Guns.

London, May 20.—The village of Ville-sur-Ancres, north of Morlaucourt, has been recaptured by the British, the Australian troops making a successful raid during Saturday night, in which they took 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns. According to Field Marshal Haig's report last night, the casualties on the British side in this operation were light.

### ALLIES ADVANCED IN MACEDONIA

French and Italian Troops Went Ahead 12½ Miles on the Western End of the Front, Paris Reports.

Paris, May 19.—The French and Italian troops have made an advance of 20 kilometers (12½ miles) on the western end of the Macedonia front, the war office announced to-night.

### J. G. McCULLOUGH SHIP SUNK; ONE MAN LOST

The American Steamer Either Struck a Mine or Was Torpedoed, According to Advice Received in Washington.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The American cargo steamer J. G. McCullough has been sunk by a mine or torpedo in foreign waters, the naval department to-day was advised. It was reported that all hands were saved except Engineer Daugherty.

## MAJOR LUFBERY DIED IN FIGHT

Famous American Aviator  
Defeated in Aerial  
Battle

### BULLET PUNCTURED A GASOLINE TANK

He Is to Be Buried in France  
with Full Military  
Honors

### GERMAN SOLDIERS' MORALE WEAKENED

They Have Not Yet Recovered Their Fighting Nerve, According to the View Held by the French Army Followers.

With the French Army in France, Sunday, May 19. (By Associated Press).—The Germans apparently are awaiting the return of the offensive spirit among some of their best divisions, severely tried during the first stages of the offensive, before reopening operations.

Large numbers of their units lost a considerable portion of their effectiveness in the heavy fighting in Picardy and Flanders, and despite the fact that the ranks have been filled immediately from depots in the rear, strong impressions of the terrific ordeal through which they passed are still retained by them. Most of these shattered divisions have enjoyed only three or four weeks' rest since, which experience has demonstrated is hardly sufficient time in which to restore fighting qualities.

The German command knows this perfectly well and, therefore, is holding back as long as possible before attacking, so as to have more recuperated units available to add to those which have not participated in the fighting up to this time.

It seems to be indicated clearly that the objective of the Germans when they do commence heavy fighting again will be a desperate effort to divide the allied armies by assaulting their lines of communication. It seems probable, too, that they may even extend the battle front further south and east toward the district lines between Layon and Rheims, where the front is well served by railroads, which would enable them to attempt a surprise upon the allies by making a big demonstration there, with the intention of attracting General Foch's reserves, while they carry out their main effort further north.

The allies, however, are well prepared for eventualities. The Americans are working in the greatest harmony with both the French and British, and the most complete confidence reigns among officers and men in all the allied armies.

## VERMONT MEN FOUGHT WELL AT SEICHEPREY

Extracts from Letter from an Officer of  
Machine Gun Battalion Tells of  
Their Steadfastness in Face  
of Heavy Attack.

The state adjutant-general's office at Montpelier received yesterday a letter, dated May 1, from an officer in the 1024 machine gun battalion in France. This is the organization from which most of the Vermont men have been reported killed, wounded and missing since the battle of Seicheprey on April 29. The letter tells of the capture of Lieut. Tenney of St. Albans. Extracts are as follows:

"Lieut. Tenney was captured several days ago, after an incident of one of the sharpest and bloodiest battles which the American troops have been engaged in. His company was next to mine in the line, and I have been able to gather all the information available."

"Lieut. Tenney commanded two guns situated in an advanced post. The Germans attacked with large numbers of trained shock troops and had the protection and concealment afforded by an extremely heavy artillery barrage and a thick fog. Under cover of these, they were able to advance their stop troops within a few yards of our posts without detection. At their attack signal several of our outposts were instantly overwhelmed and captured. The Americans met them in the rear of these positions, and after a prolonged struggle drove the enemy from our lines and captured his own front trenches."

"It is almost certain that Lieut. Tenney and his crews were captured without a chance to fire a shot, since an examination of the ground, made after the German retreat, showed no traces of a fight. It is safe to assume that he is an unwounded prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and we derive considerable comfort from the fact that the Germans across the line from us seem to possess the spirit of humanity to a degree which prevents them from firing upon our Red Cross men. They were also very kind to two of our wounded who fell into their hands and came into our own lines."

"You will find several Vermont names upon the casualty list as a result of this battle. Men from the First Vermont met the shock of the combat as machine gunners, and they fought as we knew they would fight. Those who died we found dead at their posts, beside their guns when the battle had turned. I fully appreciate the tragedy to those at home who hoped for the return of these soldiers, but I hope they will see also the sweetness and courage and calm simplicity which dignified Vermont's first sacrifice. Their officers and comrades are proud of them, and no one of us but hopes that, if his turn comes, he may go out as gallantly as these men who have shown us the way."

"It is a principle of machine gunnery that the gun crews must be men of a caliber who will stand their ground and face any odds in order to protect their infantry. Our men did this, and to good effect. In front of one position we found the bodies of 109 Germans. This was principally the effect of fire from two guns of Lieut. Tenney's company. We know that the Germans are prepared to carry out their dead and wounded, and the fact that they were forced to leave so many dead testifies to the accuracy of our fire."

"I wish you would convey the sympathies of the officers and men of this battalion to the families of the men who are gone. We believe that the men who have fallen into the hands of the enemy have every chance of good treatment and a safe return when the war is finally over."

Washington, D. C., May 20.—The casualty list to-day contained 45 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 7; died of wounds, 1; died of accident, 1; died of disease, 2; wounded severely, 27; wounded slightly, 7. The officers named were: Captain Harris D. Buckwalter, Rogersford, Pa., killed in action, and Lieutenant Tom W. Brown, New Britain, Conn., severely wounded.

The list includes: Killed in action: Captain Harris D. Buckwalter, Rogersford, Pa.; Corporals George G. Burgess, 639 East King street, York, Pa.; Manfred L. Melch, Leo, Ind.; Privates James A. Blake, New York City; Peter Kurisko, Dickinson, Ind.; Frederick W. Lamson, Red Oak, Ia.; Allen R. Moore, Fitzdale, Vt.

Died of wounds: Sergeant Gerald S. Patten, Seattle, Wash. Died of accident: Private Zobia Disarcio, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Died of disease: Privates Walter Engstrom, Lockport, N. Y.; Eugene Francischetti, Santa Clara, Italy; Lester L. Glor, Varysburg, N. Y.; Robert Jackson, Rawlston, Ark.; Mario Maschio, Oakland, Cal.; John D. Pumphrey, Prattville, Ark.; James P. Sullivan, Lone Rock, Wis.

Sunday's list of casualties contained the name of Private Carroll Storey of Newport, Vt., among the severely wounded.

Lufbery and the pilot of another machine made after the German, who quickly ran away from the direction of the line, the two American machines following him. Eight miles away from the enemy's line, Lufbery was seen to attack from under the tail, but then he drew off as if his machine gun had jammed. Two minutes later he again attacked from the same position and almost immediately his machine burst into flames.

Lufbery's Victors Reported Captured. A French aviator this afternoon shot down an enemy plane back of the Luneville sector. Two men from the plane were captured by the Americans. The German came from somewhere in the rear. It is reported, although not confirmed, that this is the machine which brought down Major Lufbery.

There has been extraordinary aerial activity all day in this sector.

Major Raoul Lufbery has been attached to the American aviation corps less than four months, but before that he had made a brilliant record as a member of the Lafayette escadrille with the French army, and was generally accounted the leader of the American aces. Only recently he brought down his 17th enemy machine, which was far as is known, the number standing to his credit when he was killed and which is by far the largest credited to any American aviator, either with the American or the French army.

Lufbery's father was a native-born American, but his mother was a French woman and Lufbery himself was born in France 34 years ago. For the greater part of his life he was a traveler, taking up occupations in various parts of the world where his fancy led him. Thus, for instance, he served at one time for 18 months with the American army in the Philippines and was subsequently captured at times in Algeria, Egypt, Turkey and in various parts of Europe.

Lufbery joined the French aviation service in 1916 and soon began to develop marked skill as an aviator with the famous Lafayette escadrille. By November of that year he had shot down six machines and had been cited for bravery, and early last year he won the cross of the Legion of Honor. Later he was presented with the gold medal of the Aero Club of France, the British military medal, the war medal of the Aero Club of America and several times had been cited in French army orders, once as "an incomparable pilot." He had several narrow escapes from death.

When the American air service began to assume active shape in France, Lufbery was commissioned a major in the American army and late in January of the present year was inducted into the United States service with that rank.

Three more men have been called to make up the 161 men who will go from Washington county next Saturday morning to Camp Devens as the county's quota of 500 called from Vermont. These are Eston L. Spaulding of Barre, William Johnston of Barre and Davis Symes of Waterbury, now in Medford, Mass.

These three men have been called because three were exempted on industrial claims by the powers above the local board of exemption.

AMERICAN AIM GOOD.

Gunners Brought Down a German Airplane.

Paris, Sunday, May 19.—American gunners have brought down a German airplane, it was announced officially to-night.

Woodchucks munched in a field of corn planted only last week were indirectly responsible for an accident at Sunnyside farm yesterday, which deprived Stanley O. Marsh of the loss of a toe. For a reason that may be easily guessed, groundhogs in the neighborhood of Sunnyside have shown an unmistakable predilection for Mr. Marsh's corn, and yesterday, when the young man ventured forth with his rifle, it was to teach the rascals a lesson. Two woodchucks were on their way to a happier hunting ground, when Mr. Marsh, without thinking, rested the muzzle of the rifle, a weapon of small calibre, on his left foot. In some unknown manner, the gun was discharged, the bullet boring its way through the shoe into the second toe. A physician was called to the farm and the toe was amputated. Mr. Marsh will be at home to his customers for several days, although no untoward developments are expected to grow out of the mishap.

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## FITZDALE MAN AMONG KILLED

Private Allen R. Moore's  
Name in To-day's  
Casualties

### CAPT. BUCKWALTER OF ROGERSFORD, PA., FELL

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## DETECTIVE GIVES IT UP. Has Not Been Able to Ferret Out Hobart Homicide Mystery.

Three weeks ago to-night John Hobart, an aged Middlesex recluse, was foully murdered at his home in that village. Seemingly very little progress has been made in the task of running his murderer to earth, but to-day another step was taken when circulars offering a substantial reward were issued from the office of State Attorney Edgar B. Davis. George Hobart of Springfield, Mass., son and principal heir of the dead man, has authorized the state to offer a reward of \$200 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man who killed his father.

The authorities are admittedly baffled by the crime. The circular mailed to-day to postmasters throughout the state and to police departments in many large cities comes at the end of a three weeks' dragnet investigation, in the course of which very little has developed to support the belief that the murderer will ever be detected. Says the circular: "The state of Vermont has been authorized to offer a reward of \$200 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties guilty of the murder of John Hobart of Middlesex, Vt., on the evening of April 29, 1918. The motive undoubtedly was robbery. \$1,000 in gold certificates having been taken from the murdered man. The state of Vermont is very desirous of apprehending the party or parties responsible for this murder, and all persons having information in their possession that might lead to this end will kindly communicate same to Frank H. Tracy, sheriff of Washington county, Montpelier, Vt., or to Earle R. Davis, state's attorney, Barre, Vermont."

It is an open secret that a Burns detective spent three weeks in and around Middlesex and then reported that further investigation on his part would be fruitless. The operative made his headquarters at Hotel Barre and was daily in company with members of the sheriff's department. Nothing more than a beer bottle found outside the house where Hobart met his death was left as a clue to the one of the most atrocious murders in the annals of Washington county crime. The authorities are not wholly convinced that the murderer ever saw the beer bottle. Among a large number of people in the county there is a feeling that the murderer was someone very familiar with his victim's habits and knew rather minutely the lay of the land. Some criticism of the state authorities is heard, but this far none of the people who are wont to speculate upon crimes of this sort have come forward with a valuable clue.

In some respects the murder of Hobart resembles the homicide on River street in this city seven years ago when a young man named David Dyer was shot and probably instantly killed. State and county authorities exhausted every clue and so did detectives, but the murderer remains a mystery.

Has 43 Stars.

Service Flag Dedicated at Barre Presbyterian Church.

A service flag in honor of the forty-three men from the parish who are with the colors was unveiled and dedicated at a patriotic service in the Barre Presbyterian church Sunday evening. A large congregation participated in the exercises, and among those present were many who are represented by kinsmen serving under the flag on land and sea. The flag, a banner of wool with dimensions of 5 and 8 feet, was presented the church by the Bible class, and the stars were attached by the ladies union. The church was decorated with flags, and seats were reserved for the relatives of young men who are in the service. So far as possible relatives of each man represented by a star removed the dedication exercises were under way. As each name was read someone stepped forward and removed the shield, which was inscribed with a flag, the name of the soldier or sailor, and the name and number of units to which he belongs. The organist played "Keep the Home Fires Burning" while this part of the ceremony was in progress. Families of the soldiers and sailors were told that the shields might be retained as mementoes of the occasion.

After the unveiling of the stars, the congregation sang "The Star Spangled Banner," while the service flag and smaller American flags were raised to an elevation in the archway over the platform. The pastor, Rev. Edgar Crossland, delivered the dedicatory prayer, and after a scriptural reading by Miss Ruth Wylie, preached a forceful sermon from the text, "I am among you as He that serveth." He spoke of the young men who are offering their all in the cause of democracy and said that the time for doing one's bit had passed. People should not be content until they have done their best. The clergyman mentioned the fact that a gold star is to replace the star which stands for William Hurry of the Canadian grenadiers, who gave his all on the fields of France. While the services were being held the honor roll of the church was draped with flags and displayed in front of the pulpit.

The list of men honored by last evening's exercises appears below. There may be others, but their names were not omitted intentionally, and they will be added to the flag when they are brought to the attention of the church authorities. The list:

George Stewart, Canadian army; Charles Riddell, 1st Vermont; Wilfred Lovie, 1st Vermont; Cecil A. Dowers, 1st Vermont; Douglas H. Newcomb, 1st Vermont; Raymond J. Arley, U. S. navy; Leon F. Nixon, U. S. navy; Alexander Hall, 1st Vermont; James A. Webster, Canadian army; Robert Webster, 1st Vermont; John A. Walker, U. S. A.; George MacKenzie, 1st Vermont; Arthur Deans, Canadian army; Alexander Brown, U. S. A.; William M. Alexander, U. S. navy; George W. Alexander, U. S. A.; James Robertson, Canadian army; Charles Robertson, Canadian army; William Beattie, U. S. A.; Walter S. Milne, U. S. A.; Gordon C. Cordner, U. S. navy; William S. Cordner, U. S. navy; William Hurry, Canadian army; Albert G. Hurry, U. S. A.; Robert Mackie, U. S. A.; George F. Mackay, U. S. A.; William Gray, U. S. A.; Albert V. McQueen, U. S. A.; Red Cross; Alexander Smith, Canadian army; Arthur Beattie, U. S. A.; William G. Doherty, U. S. A.; signal corps.

## FATAL INJURIES BETWEEN CARS

Edward E. Parker, Jones  
Bros. Co. Workman,  
Died at Hospital

### ACCIDENT TOOK PLACE SATURDAY

With Two Others Was  
Carrying Lumber When  
He Was Caught

Edward E. Parker, a boxer employed at the plant of Jones Bros., died at the City hospital Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock as the result of injuries received when he was caught between two flat cars while working at the plant earlier in the day. The man recently moved to Montpelier, where he resided on Edward street, and thither the body was removed early yesterday. It is expected that the funeral will be held to-morrow. He was 37 years old and had been employed in the box shop at Jones Bros. for some time.

Fellow employees of Parker, in describing the accident, state that three men employed in the box shop were engaged in removing lumber from a pile in the yard, to the workshop when the man received his injuries. One of the railroad spurs running into the yard intervened between the box shop and the lumber pile. A narrow aisle, about a foot in width, separated two flat cars which lay on the siding, and by a previous arrangement one of the men was piling lumber on the deck of a flat car while his two assistants passed through the passage way with boards for the shop. It was while Parker, carrying several boards, was passing between the flat cars, that the shed derrick began to move a car loaded with stock. The derrick shoved the car out of the shed and along the track until it kicked one of the "empties." Parker was caught fast and could not be extricated until the car had been moved.

From the first it was feared that he had sustained internal injuries, but the man exhibited a good deal of pluck in walking across the yard unaided to the office. A conveyance was quickly procured and he was hurried to the hospital. An intestinal rupture had developed from his injuries, which centered about the stomach, and death followed a severe internal hemorrhage.

Edward Earl Parker was born in Altona, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1881, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Parker. His education was received in his native town but when 19 years of age he came to Barre to live and had resided in this city until two years ago, when, with his family, he moved to Montpelier. He had been employed for many years by Jones Bros. company as a boxer. He had a large circle of friends in Barre, as well as in Montpelier.

He was married March 5, 1908, to Miss Sadie Gertrude Sum